

Incomplete
List of Mining Engineers

Mines

Jack Keetley

Gail Hansen (Alben's son) - geologist

_____ = Zenda (Norman) Edwards
father

Roy Hatch

Thomas E. Butler

Daniel Cowan Jackling

George A. Clift

Marvin P. Barnes ???

References: 1. H. B. N. Mts pp
2. Call Norman Edwards Tel # 654-1133

MINING

Mining also played an important role in Heber's business picture. While the mining operations of the county have not been physically located in Heber, some 60 per cent of the employees of Park Utah Mine at Keetley came from Heber and Midway. During the height of its operation, the mine was responsible for about \$20,000 a month in payroll to residents of the two communities. The mining story is told in more detail in Chapter 16 and 32. 177 HBUM

Clarence BAMBURGER
Ernest
Julian

BAMBERGER, Clarence, mining engineer; b. Salt Lake City, July 16, 1886; s. Jacob E. and Bertha (Greene-walde) B.; ed. Exeter, Cornell Coll., Berlin and Paris in Schools of Mines; m. Marie Odell, Salt Lake City, Feb. 14, 1915. Republican. Mem. Alta and Country Clubs; mem. X4 fraternity. Office: 161 So. Main St. Home: "El Miramonte," Halliday, Utah.

BAMBERGER, Ernest, financier, bus. exec.; b. Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 11, 1877; prep. edn. pub. schs., Salt Lake City; A.B., Williams Coll., 1898; E.M., Columbia, 1900. Began as asst. gen. mgr., Daly-West Mining Co., 1902-04; gen. mgr., 1904-11; v.p. and gen. mgr., Keystone Mining Co., 1902 —, Ontario Silver Mining Co., 1907-24. Chmn. Draft Bd. Salt Lake City, 1917; head of chemical sect., Materials Dept., Foreign and U.S. Air Craft Production; chief Materials Dept., 1918. Mem. Rep. Nat. Com. for Utah since 1920; Rep. nominee for U.S. senator, 1922, 28. Regent U. of U., 1912-24. Mem. Agrl. Loan Com. for Utah, War

Ut. Disting Personalities 51

Finance Corpns., 1921. Mem. Phi Psi; mem. University, Alta and Country clubs, Salt Lake C. of C. Office: 163 So. Main St. Home: 524 E. So. Temple, Salt Lake City.

BAMBERGER, Julian Maas, state senator, financier, railway ofcl.; b. Salt Lake City, Feb. 9, 1889; s. Simon and Ida (Maas) B.; father was a financier, organizer, and governor of Utah; early ambition was to study law; grad. Salt Lake High Sch., 1906 (class valedictorian); A.B., Princeton U., 1910 (hon. student, studied under Woodrow Wilson); m. Edith Hahlo of Seattle, Wash., Feb. 16, 1920; c. Betsy Anne (sdnt. Wasatch grammar sch.), Eloise (sdnt. Wasatch Sch.) Engaged in the railroad business since early youth; pres. and mgr., Bamberger Electric R.R. Co.; pres. Lagoon Resort Co., De Lamar Exploration Co., Raymond-Ely West Mining Co., Salt Lake Valley Loan & Trust Co., Bingham-Argentine Mining Co.; v.p. Simon Bamberger Co. Elected to Utah State Senate, 1932, term ending 1936; apptd. leg. mem. Gov. Dern's central com. on emergency relief for Utah, 1932; chmn. joint com. on Organization and Operation of State Govt., 1933. Capt. Utah N.G., local repr. on war camp community service, World War. Mem. Salt Lake Real Estate Bd.; pres. Travelers Aid Soc. of Utah; dir. Am. Red Cross, Salt Lake chapt.; v.p. Am. Assn. of Pools and Beaches; mem. Ut. Soc. C.E., Salt Lake C. of C. (dir.). Mem. Coun-
ten Order Weber clubs. Mason;

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John B. "Jack" Keetley, for whom the community of Keetley was named.

the years of construction of the Ontario-Daly Drain Tunnel remember "Jack" Keetley for his kindness to them as they romped over the hills under which his men were digging. Years later, George A. Fisher, prominent cattleman and land developer, named the community which developed in the valley below the mining project, Keetley, in honor of his "childhood hero."



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U. S.



Utah.



W



r. Utah.



FROM boss of a gang of laborers in the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad near Reno, Nev., in the late "sixties," to one of the most prominent mining men and capitalists in the West, is the broad jump made by David Keith since coming to the West as a young man. He was born in Mabou on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. His father was John Keith and his mother was Margaret Ness Keith. Leaving Nova Scotia, David Keith arrived in Salt Lake in the early sixties. He married Mary Ferguson of Salt Lake and moved to California in 1867.

Railroad construction work occupied his time until he entered the employ of the Comstock mines in Nevada and became superintendent. In 1883 he returned to Utah as foreman of the Ontario No. 3 group of mines at Park City. Later he formed a partnership for the leasing of mining claims.

His connection with the Silver King Coalition mining company began while at Park City and he has continued active in affairs of the big silver producer. He is president of the company, which was the foundation of his fortune.

Other concerns in which Mr. Keith is associated and the position which he holds are as follows:

President of the Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company; president of the First National Bank of Park City; director of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake; Director of the Las Vegas and Tonopah railroad; stockholder in the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad.

Mr. Keith served as a member of the Utah Constitutional Convention. He is a member of the following clubs, Alta Commercial, Elks and Country Clubs of Salt Lake; the California Club of Los Angeles and the Press Club of San Francisco.

"Men of Affairs in the State of Utah" 1914 Press Club of Salt



DAVID KEITH.

DAVID KEITH, whose great service to Utah was the development of the Silver King group of mining properties and the consequent diversion of an enormous wealth to the material upbuilding of Salt Lake City and other portions of Utah, had a record of activities that will keep his name high on the scroll of famous mining men of the West.

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- *After Vol II pp 310-313*

He was born at Mabou, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, May 27, 1847, and died April 16, 1918, at the age of seventy-one. His parents, John and Margaret (Ness) Keith, were born in Scotland, but were married in Nova Scotia. David Keith was the youngest of thirteen children. On account of the death of his parents when he was fourteen years of age he faced the world alone. He began his career as a laborer in the gold mines of Nova Scotia. Before he had reached his majority he had promoted himself to the responsibilities of superintendent and contractor. In 1867 he sailed for the Pacific Coast. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama, walking most of the way, and arrived in San Francisco in September. From there he went to Virginia City, Nevada. Nevada was then the center of the great mining activities of the West. He found employment in the mines there. In the spring of 1868 he joined three other men in buying a wood ranch at Mills Station in the Washoe Valley. Here they took out large quantities of wood for mining timber. During the winter months of that year he had charge of a force of Chinese coolies in the construction of the Southern Pacific track through the Donner Lake district. From 1869 until the spring of 1883 he was identified with various activities in the mining region around Virginia City. He was employed as a miner on the Comstock Lode, later became a truck man and foreman of the Caledonia and Overman mines, and his experience as a pump man was largely responsible for his coming to Utah in March, 1883. At Park City he was chosen to install the Cornish pump in the Ontario Mine, and soon afterward was appointed foreman of the mine. He was foreman of Staff No. 8 for eight years. During this time he formed the acquaintance of Thomas Kearns, another great figure in western mining circles. They were lifelong friends and business associates after that. David Keith took charge of the underground work of the Woodside Mine in 1888. Thomas Kearns was also connected with this property. Kearns noticed that the general trend of the principal ore vein was toward the adjoining undeveloped Mayflower property. David Keith, Thomas Kearns and three other associates then leased the Mayflower property. Work was started February 1, 1890, and in April ore was struck at a depth of 200 feet. In spite of litigation and many vicissitudes the mine was developed profitably, and the associates then acquired four adjoining claims, known as the Silver King group. The Silver King properties were bonded by Keith and Kearns and their partners in October, 1891, and bought outright by them in 1892. In July, 1892, the Silver King Mining Company was organized, with Mr. David Keith as president. The Silver King Mine until its amalgamation into the Silver King Coalition Mine Company in 1907 paid out over ten and a quarter millions of dollars in dividends.

Long experience beginning as a boy only sharpened and improved David Keith's natural genius for mining work. He possessed vision, faith, indomitable perseverance, and either through himself or with others could command resources adequate for every undertaking. He was a broad-minded executive, understood the

art of dealing with men, how to get the most out of them and keep them contented and satisfied.

The great wealth he acquired as a mining operator he turned in many ways to the advantage of his home city and state. The great wealth produced in the Silver King group of properties was kept at home and served to make Salt Lake City a "City Beautiful" and increase the power and prestige of this great center of the intermountain country. David Keith was one of the most public spirited of men. His active interests covered a wide field. He became the sole owner of the Pioneer Roller Mills at Salt Lake City, was one of the owners of the Summit Block, owned the Keith Emporium, the David Keith Block, a ten-acre tract known as the Tenth Ward Square, containing the old Exposition Building and the old Herald Building, and he and Thomas Kearns owned the *Salt Lake Tribune*, of which he was president. David Keith was president of the First National Bank of Park City, vice president of the National Cooper Bank of Salt Lake City, was a director of the Las Vegas & Tonapah Railroad and of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Keith-O'Brien Company, one of the largest department stores in Utah.

David Keith served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895, but was never a seeker for political honors. He was a Presbyterian, a member of the Alta Club of Salt Lake, the Bonneville Club, the Elks, the Country Club, the California Club at Los Angeles, the Press Club of San Francisco, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. A tribute to his personal qualities, much appreciated by his friends, was the following: "He took life pleasantly and everywhere was popular because of the mildness of his manners and the goodness of his heart. It would have been a strange man, indeed, who could have found anything in David Keith to kindle dislike. His friends were everywhere and his enemies nowhere. It is perhaps needless to allude to his charitableness. It was within the knowledge of all who knew him, even though he was never ostentatious in his charities. His friends of the good old days often had reason to congratulate themselves in evil fortune that David Keith was every ready to open his purse to them. Perhaps the best epitaph that could be written is to say that in all his dealings he was simple-hearted, affectionate, high-minded and honorable, and that he lived according to the golden rule."

Mr. David Keith was twice married. On June 12, 1894, he married Mary Patrick Ferguson, of Park City, Utah, daughter of Gen. James and Jane (Robinson) Ferguson. She was born at Salt Lake City, October 23, 1854, and passed away May 17, 1919. She was not only a home maker and mother, but an exceptional business woman. She was well educated, taught school for a time, and in 1881 became identified with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company at Salt Lake City. In 1888 she was transferred to Park City as local manager for the company, and held that office until her marriage.

David Keith II, only child of David and Mary (Ferguson) Keith, was born in San Francisco, March 11, 1895. He was edu-

cated in public schools at Salt Lake City and was a student in Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, during 1914-15. On returning home he entered the National Copper Bank at Salt Lake City. His business career was interrupted in 1917 when he answered the call to the colors. He was assigned to the Forty-first or Sunset Division, with which he went to France and was overseas nine months. In 1919, on his return, he resumed his post of duty at the National Copper Bank, but in 1920 became manager of the David Keith estate, and since 1923 he has also been president of the Silver King Mining Company of Park City.

He is a member of the Alta and University Clubs at Salt Lake City, the Country Club, Chamber of Commerce, B. P. O. Elks, and the Presbyterian Church.

He married, December 16, 1916, Miss Geneva Savage, daughter of George and Elanna S. Savage, of Salt Lake City. Mrs. Keith died at San Francisco January 6, 1928, leaving one son, David Keith III, born November 21, 1917. On February 5, 1930, David Keith married Edith Virginia Smith, daughter of William and Lillian Smith, of Salt Lake City.

WILLIAM LANGTON was a notable figure in the business life of Utah for nearly half a century. He settled at Salt Lake City in 1881, and his home remained there throughout the rest of his life, though his active interests and enterprises covered practically the entire state and extended into adjoining states.

William Langton was born in Newberry, Berkshire, England, January 4, 1854, and died in Salt Lake City May 13, 1928. He was of old English ancestry, his parents, Isaac and Jane (Luxford) Langton, having formerly lived at Newberry in Berkshire. Prior to coming to America William Langton made his home at Manchester, England. He was one of the first men to cooperate in the organization of building and loan societies in England. Other business associations brought him in contact with a large wholesale wall paper house.

On coming to America Mr. Langton entered the general mercantile business at Salt Lake City, and owned a large business for over forty years. His activities extended to other fields. He was one of the extensive real estate operators, and did much to promote the building of homes on the west side of Salt Lake City, and also plotted and built many homes in the southeast quarter. He owned and operated a large ranch in Wyoming and also had farming interests near Draper in Salt Lake County. Much of his time and capital were also employed in the mining industry in the Park City district. Possessed of unusual business judgment, he had a great fund of optimism and faith in the present and future resources of the state. In the early years of his residence here he accompanied a party who traveled in white top wagons through Southern Utah to organize cooperative stores in the farming communities. Many of these stores which he helped found are still in existence.

Success in business went hand in hand with a constant friendliness and a desire to help others. He filled the office of high priest



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David Keith served as a member of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake City at the convention of 1895, but was never a director. He was a Presbyterian, a member of the Silver King Club, the Bonnevill Club, the Elks, the Comstock Club, the Press Club of Salt Lake City, the Press Club of New York City. He was a member of the Silver King Club. A tribute to his personality by his friends, was the following: everywhere was popular because of his kindness and the goodness of his heart. It was indeed, who could have found any dislike. His friends were everywhere. It is perhaps needless to allude to the knowledge of all who knew him of his ostentatious in his charities. He often had reason to congratulate David Keith was every ready to oblige. The best epitaph that could be written of him was he was simple-hearted, affectionate, high-minded and honorable, and that he lived according to the golden rule."

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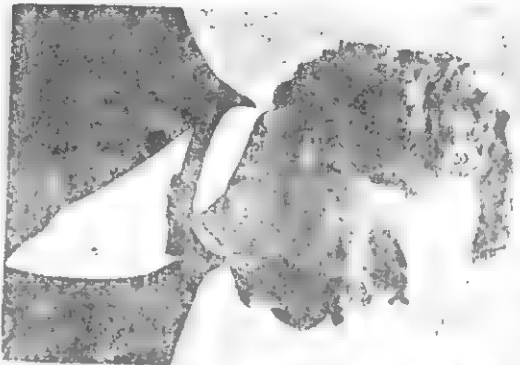
David Keith II, only child of David and Mary (Ferguson)

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lead mining camps. Marysvale, Piute County, is gold bearing ground. Panguitch, in Beaver County, has the famous Horn Silver Mine, and at Silver Reef, Washington County, rich silver ores are found in petrified trees, the remains of an ancient forest embedded in the sandstone, a unique geological feature, not paralleled so far as known, in any other mining region. The Deep Creek country, in Western Utah, needs but a railroad to make of it a prosperous mining field. In that district is found the semi-precious mineral, tungsten, the price of which rose to a phenomenal height after the outbreak of the European war.



DEEP CREEK.

away, having it heavier metallic particles. Ores are smelted in furnaces, where they are mixed with fluxes of potash and lime which cause them to yield readily to the heat. The metal product is called matte, and in a more refined state, bullion.

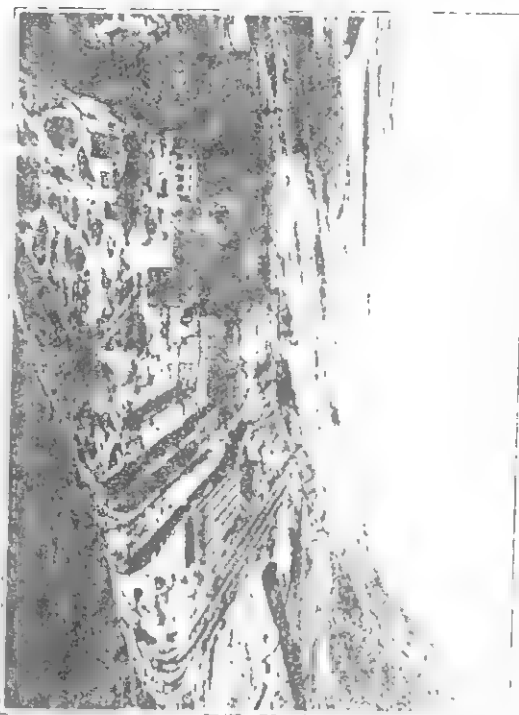
Smelters and Mills. Conditions in Utah are very favorable to the smelting industry. Most of the smelters and mills are in Salt Lake Valley, which has become a great ore-reducing center, treating not only the product of local mines, but also ores from other states. One of the largest smelting plants in existence is that of the American Smelting and Refining Company, at Salt Lake City, on the southern shore of the Great Salt Lake. Near it is one of two concentrating mills, owned by the Utah Copper Company. These mills, the largest in the world—handle thirty thousand tons of ore each day, and are being increased to a capacity of fifty thousand tons. The Inter-

Ore Reduction and Refinement.

The usual methods of treating ores, in order to separate the metal from the rock, are to further reduce and concentrate them, are concentrating and smelting. Concentration is a process whereby most of the mineral values in a number of tons of ore are condensed into a smaller unit. It is done by crushing the mineral-bearing rock with iron stamps, or in a large crusher shaped like a coffee mill, and then passing it, with water, over shaking tables, where the rock is washed away, leaving the metallic particles. Ores are smelted and then refined in furnaces, where they are mixed with fluxes of potash and lime which cause them to yield readily to the heat. The metal product is called matte, and in a more refined state, bullion.

national smelter, in Pioche Valley, is a worthy rival of the great plant at Fairfield. The United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company has a lead-silver smelting plant at Midvale, and at Newhouse there is a mammoth modern concentrator.

Mercur and the Cyanide Process.—Up to June, 1912, Mercur, in Camp Floyd district, was the richest gold producer in Utah. (On Silver (mercury) was also mined there; hence the name Mercur. This town, though now dead, will be remembered as the cradle of the cyanide process of gold extraction. "By the usual amalgamation process," wrote Professor J. H. Pratt, of the University of Utah, while Mercur was at the height of its prosperity, "from forty to sixty per cent of



THE AMERICAN SMELTING COMPANY.

the gold was left in the tailings or refuse ore. The ore was crushed and passed over copper plates covered with quicksilver, which collected the free gold as the pulverized ore was washed over the plates in water. This quicksilver amalgam was then heated in retorts and the mercury was distilled off and collected for further use. The gold left behind was made into brick. The cyanide process, which extracts the gold from the tailings of the quicksilver process, was introduced by the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, which treats about eight hundred tons of ore per day, using six hundred pounds of cyanide each day. The cyanide solution is simply shoveled into tanks of water and dissolved. The ore is a soft, yellowish rock is ground



Harry R. Wallace,
early superintendent
of the Park Utah Con-
solidated Mines.

Park City Mines Elects Wilson New President

THE PARK RECORD 4

Park City, Utah

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Clark L. Wilson, Salt Lake City, has been elected president and general manager of United Park City Mines Co., it was announced Tuesday by the firm.

Mr. Wilson also is resident manager for The Anaconda Co.

He succeeds James Ivers Jr., president and director since January, 1965, who has resigned his posts to return to his practice as a consulting engineer with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

Also resigning is James Ivers Sr., a director of the company or its predecessors for 53 years. He was elected a director of Silver King Coalition Mines Co. in 1916 and served as president and general manager of Silver King Coalition prior to its merger with Park Utah Consolidated Mines Co. in 1953 to create United Park City Mines Co.

Vice President

The company further announced that K. D. Loughridge, general manager of the Western Smelting Department of American Smelting and Refining Co. and a director of United Park City Mines, was elected a vice president.

Anaconda and ASARCO hold about 30 percent of the outstanding shares of United Park City.

Other new posts:

Harold J. Steele, executive vice president of First Security Bank of Utah, N.A., was elected a director.

S. N. Cornwall, Salt Lake City mining attorney and a former director, was renamed a director.

Other directors are J. E. A. MacDonald, mining engineer

for American Smelting and Refining; Howard L. Edwards, assistant general counsel for The Anaconda Co., and James E. Hogle, general partner of Goodbody and Co. and prominent mining executive.

In Washington

Mr. Wilson has been a member of the board of United Park City Mines since 1967 when he returned to Utah from Washington, D.C. He served in Washington for eight years as chairman of the Lead and Zinc Producers Committee.



Clark L. Wilson
Named Mine President

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

VITAMINS GO TO
THE DOGS!



MEN — THE STORY OF KEETLEY



Paul H. Hunt, general manager of the mines at Keetley for many years, and prominent in Wasatch County civic and political circles. *p1113*

One of the most prominent men in the entire western country, Daniel Cowan Jackling, son of Daniel and Lydia Jane (Dunn) Jackling, was born in Appleton City, Bates county, Missouri, August 14, 1869. After completing the course in the common schools, Mr. Jackling attended the state normal school at Warrensburg, Missouri, and later the Missouri school of mines, from which he received his degree of bachelor of science and metallurgical engineer in 1892. He came to the Tripple Creek district in Colorado as chemist and metallurgist in 1894. He remained in Tripple Creek until 1896, and then came to Utah to take charge of the construction and operation of the metallurgical works of the Consolidated Mercur (Gold Mines, Mercur, Utah.

Mr. Jackling was prominent in the organization of the Utah Copper Company in 1903 and since that time has been vice president and manager director of that company. He is also vice president and managing director of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company, Chino Copper Company; director Battle & Superior Copper Company; vice president and general manager Ray & Gila valley railroad, and the Bingham and Garfield Railroad; vice president Nevada-Northern Railroad and the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, and Alaska Gold Mines Company; president of the Utah Power & Light Company, and Hotel Utah Operating Company; director General Petroleum Company, vice president McCormick & Company, Bankers, and of the Utah State National Bank, vice president of the Garfield Banking Company, director Salt Lake Security & Trust Company, Utah Hotel Company and the Utah Fireclay Company.

He is a member of American Mining Engineers and the Metallurgical Society of America. Among the clubs with which he is connected are: Alta (president in 1909), University, Commercial and Country, Salt Lake; Rocky Mountain and New York Yacht, New York; California, Los Angeles; El Paso, Colorado Springs; Pacific Union and the Bohemian, San Francisco; Rainier, Seattle.

*Men of Affairs in the State of Utah
1914 Press Club of SL*



DANIEL COWAN JACKLING.